WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1853.

The European accounts by the Niagara make the chances of war in the East imminent, but not certain. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of He seems formed by nature to "subdue and charm' the question, we do not surrender our belief in an the savage mind. Justice, humanity, generosity, ultimate pacific solution of the controversy. We self-possession, and the confidence in danger inspired have as yet only the telegraphic version of affairs by dauntless courage, give him an ascendant over proverbially unreliable-and when our letters ar- these people and a facility of managing them which rive, as they will probably to-morrow morning, we has rarely been seen in any person. Great as has shall be better able to judge. We question the cor- been his success in travelling among these savages. rectness of the despatch which represents hostilities from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and gaining as begun. However inflamed the Turkish population | their good will, he has even added to his reputation Czar may prove, the great Powers which have coun. of the Upper Colorado. Three times he had to deselled and countenanced Turkey have too deep a pend upon the resources of his mind, his self-posstake in the preservation of peace to permit war to session, his knowledge of Indian character, and the break out if they can possibly avert it. The knot steadiness of his confidence to save his life. At is a hard one, but we still think they will find a the crossing of the East Fork of the Colorado, where way to untie it.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Our political friends in Maryland scarcely need to be reminded of the election to take place throughout that State on Wednesday next, when a Governor is to be chosen, together with six Representatives in Congress, Delegates to the next General AsUtah warriors, returning from a war expedition with a majority of the British people, are fully convinced is to be chosen, together with six Representatives

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

By the latest mail from China we have intelligence that the United States squadron, under Com. PERRY, arrived at Japan on the 8th of July, and was kindly received by the inhabitants. Negotiations, however, had been postponed till the spring, and the squadron sailed from Japan on the 21st

willing to do justice to a political opponent, we are mules to the chief, required them to be sent by his ready to give credit to the Administrator of the Navy Department for any honest endeavors he may make to improve the condition of his all-important | done, being the first instance known in their hiscopy the annexed brief article from a neutral and or horse when they could. highly intelligent New Orleans paper. One act at least of the Secretary's we cheerfully embrace this | INDIAN POLICY OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT. | prentice, the greatest possible amount of labor during his opportunity to commend, and that is the issue of his "general order" of the 17th instant. Without official interview with a number of the tribes of the South, professing much familiarity with such matters, we dition of the Indians of the State and the policy by which are under the impression that such an order was they are to be governed. It has become a question whether these unfortunate people shall be exterminated on the discipline of the navy. We may further use defenceless, and hopeless condition, or become the subthe occasion to express a hope that the Secretary's party position may enable him to prevail with Congress to reform some of those mischiefs introduced into the naval service by Democratic legislation, which his able Whig predecessors had not to the first to be decided upon as a system of policy. To the influence to effect.

OUR NAVY .- We are pleased to learn from the letter of that the present Secretary of the Navy is taking a deep interest in the subject of navy reform, and that he will recommend to Congress at its approaching session some very important and much-needed changes; and, among other things, what is most of all required, a considerable increase of our naval force, especially of first-class steamers. A large addition to our naval force, both in the number and the efficiency of its vessels, and the creation of a first-rate steam navy, are at present the great desideratum of our country. We shall be glad to find that to put into operation, this plan: which is to make reserved. Secretary Dobbin has succeeded in maturing a plan which ectually remove the present deplorable commensurate with its importance as an arm of national defence and with its functions as the guardian of our citizens, commerce, and interests abroad.

Our Government is continually embarrassed in its operations from the extreme paucity of efficient vessels in our navy. Such a state of matters is not only exceedingly prejudicial to our interests, but it is disgraceful to our position as a nation and a maritime Power, and greatly detrimental to our influence abroad. The economy which withholds ample supplies to such a branch of the public service as the navy is the most niggardly and foolish parsimony. We trust that Congress, which, for so long a time has exhibited such lethargy upon this subect, will at its next session awake, and act with a promptness, energy, and liberality due to the pressing importance of the matter .- New Orleans Picayune.

THANKSGIVING DAY .- Governor Lowe, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the 24th November, to be observed as Thankshas been selected for the observance of Thanksgiving in most of the Eastern and Middle States.

LEIGH HUNT is supposed to be the original from whom Dickens drew his character of "Skimpole." The account Lord Byron gives of that poet favors the idea. In a letter to Moore, from Genoa, in 1822. Byron says:

"I have done all I can for Leigh Hunt since he came here: but it is almost useless; for his wife is ill, his six children not very tractable, and in the affairs of this world he himself is a child."

In another letter to Moore, dated at Pisa, the same year, just after Lord Byron had visited the American squadron at Leghorn, dining with Com. Chauncey, he

Bays : I would rather have a nod from an American than a snuff-box from an Emperor."

The election in Minnesota Territory for a Delegate to Congress, members of the Legislature, and county officers came off on the 11th instant. HENRY M. RICE is elected by a large majority to Congress over ALEXANDER WILKIN.

A LARGE FAILURE .- A letter from Cuba to a mercantile firm in Boston announces the failure of the brothers Diago for the sum of \$1,700,000. They offer to pay their creditors at the rate of \$150,000 per annum, with

MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD .- The stockholders of this road have authorized the President and Directors to borrow the sum of \$600,000 and to issue the bonds of the company in payment thereof, with interest, at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually, the said bonds to be paid in twenty years or in less time. Authority is also given to execute such mortgage on the property of the company as may be necessary to secure the payment of

THE LATE SNOW STORM .- On Monday snow to the depth of one and a half inches fell about sixty-five miles above Petersburg, Va. At Hollidaysburg, Pa., the snow is reported to have fallen to a depth of one foot, and two feet deep on the mountains near that place, by four c'clock on Monday afternoon, at which hour it was still snowing. At Harrisburg sufficient snow fell to cover the ground some six inches, had it not melted. Four or five inches of snow fell at Albany on Monday afternoon and night, but only served to make pedestrianism disagree-Snow also fell at Rochester and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. At Staunton, Va., it was from 12 to 15 inches deep, in many places, it is said, breaking the limbs of trees.

A miser named Frederick J. Fuller was found dead, in a sitting position, in his room, No. 219 First avenue, New York, on Thursday. Twenty dollars, mostly in three cent pieces, were found upon his person, and his papers of 763 showed a credit of \$2,801 in the Savings Bank. He died birth. for want of proper neurishment.

LIEUT. BELE AND THE CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

The paragrap which we copy from the Alta saving the Indians of California from being killed up in wars with the white or sinking into vice and the Superintendent a well-deserved word of praise to send back his party to get supplies, remaining with two or three comrades, he was discovered by twenty Utahs, who prepared to attack him. He went among them, gained their friendship, and sembly, and one-third of the State Senators, besides against the Mormons: they drew up against him, a number of local officers. them, and they became friends and facilitated his passage. At the Little Salt Lake he found the Mormons breaking up their small settlements and warned him of the danger from the Pah-Utahs, and that he and his little party would be killed and robbed if they went on. They went on, and fell in inveterate horse thieves. BEALE went up to them, The Secretary of the Navy appears to be winning inquired for their chief, told him, as he had told all young men to a good place of grass and water and

The arrival of Mr. Beale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the announcement of the result of his late as soon as possible, or remain in their present degraded, ject of judicious and just care on the part of the General Government, and be elevated in the scale of humanity to he position of a civilized and self-dependant people.

The first proposition is too revolting to all sense of justice and common humanity to be entertained by a virtuous and christian public; the second is too nearly allied leave the Indians as they are is to make them a thieving, predatory, thriftless set of semi-barbarians, inimical to the well-being of the State and destructive to their own our Washington correspondent, and from other sources, existence. The third alternative is demanded by a consideration of national justice to the Indians and a regard r the interests of the State. This is the alternative looked to by the Federal officers in charge of the Indian department in California. The plan by which this policy is to be carried out will, we think, meet the approbation not only of the Government but of the people of the

It is simple, economical, and calculated to impart the greatest moral, intellectual, and physical benefits to the Indians that they are capable of receiving. Mr. Beale, in his report to Congress, suggested, and is now preparing and to have an unfavorable influence on the general busithe wants of the Indian) of sufficient number and extent agency of proper superintendents, into the rudiments of agricultural science ; to appropriate the surplus products of their labor to their own education and social improve-ment; to establish schools, churches, and other elevating institutions among them. These are the outlines of the general plan. The Superintendent purposes commencing s operations with the Indians in the southern part of the Tulare plains; the reservation to be located in the vicinity of Tejon. The tribes in that region, with some om Mr. BEALE recently held an official have a natural taste for agricultural pursuits, which they practice now to some extent in their primitive manner, when they are not molested; and they are extremely anxious to avail themselves of the proposed system of colonization .- Alta California.

DANGER FROM FIRE-ARMS AND THE REMEDY.

It is a subject of almost daily remark and regret how many valuable lives are lost by the accidental discharge of fire-arms and from the use of percussion caps. This fatal liability is inseparably connected with the use of giving day throughout that State. The same day this kind of primer. The mechanical arrangement is such that there is no security against the accidents to which they are subject beyond the utmost vigilance, and that is reliable to a limited extent.

> There is, however, an effectual preventive against this sacrifice of life, and that is, in substituting the use of the Maynard primer," which is not only effectual in this particular, but it has many other advantages to recomnend it to general use.

Major LARKIN SMITH, of the U. S. Army, who had the Maynard primer in use in field service under his command in New Mexico, for the purpose of testing its advantages, said, in a report of his which is on file in the War Department :

"With the cap, a smart blow, the falling of the piece, the hammer slipping from the thumb while cocking, and other accidents cause discharges; with the new system (the Maynard primer) the gun must be cocked before the primer can be affected by percussion, or be placed in com-munication with the load. I have never heard of an accident with the Maynard primer, and it is difficult to imagine how one could occur. Other things being equal, his advantage alone is sufficient to determine the preference.

This is, too, the concurrent testimony of all who have

used or seen this great invention. The mechanical construction of the lock is such as to domonstrate the physical impracticability of an accidenand great advantages, as it has gone through all the forms of trial to which the ingenuity of officers and the skill of science could suggest, and has the sanction of all

A SHIP LARGER THAN THE LARGEST .- The Newburyport Heraid, referring to the launch of the Great Republic, says: "Mr. McKay, we hear, will immediately commence the construction of a ship larger than this, which he is to build by contract. The theory has been started of building a ship so large that she will pass through the ocean with comparatively little motion, ploughing directly through the waves, without rising upon them, and so high above them that the rolling of the highest waves will always be below the decks. It is a daring thought, but, in view of what has been accomplished already, who will venture to denounce it as absurd? There are those bold enough to predict that a ship will yet be built that will pass through the stormy waves on the ocean with as storm, it is said, the oldest inhabitant does not remember stately a progress as a vessel of a hundred tons through a river in the same gale. If any one is to realize the Md., and Martinsburg, Va., it covered the ground five or fruition of this dream, it is, we doubt not, Mr. McKay, if six inches. On the mountains west of Cumberland it is his life is spared five years longer."

Tennessee polled at her recent election 124,581 votes. Tennessee polled at her recent election 124,881 votes. In the year 1851 she polled 125,006. In the census of 1850 Tennessee is set down as having a white population of 763,154 souls; of which only 5,740 are of foreign birth. It seems from this that the State has about one in Carroll county, Md., it fell to the depth of six or eight is a question of time; the roads will be built. voter to every six white persons of the whole population. | inches. - Sun.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND CUBA.

Messrs. Epirons: The Washington Union has California speaks e couragingly of the new plan of recently given currency to reports relative to the intentions of the two above European nations as regards the Island of Cuba, in connexion with the renewal of the slave-trade, not only with their condegradation, which has been adopted by Congress at sent, but under their protection, on the apprentice the instance of Superintendent BRALE, and gives to system. If the information thus communicated to the world with such an air of authority and certaintion has such an indiscreet organ; and if, on the contrary, it is published at the instance of and from information obtained by the Administration, it is matter of still

greater regret that they themselves are so indiscreet. France has no special and particular pledges before the world as to the slave-trade, and it is therefore barely possible that she might be willing to enter into such an arrangement, though it is very hard to see what adequate motive or inducement she could have for so doing; but and troops may be, and however unvielding the during his last expedition over the unexplored route in the position which Great Britain has maintained before the world for many years as regards the trade, I consider the very idea that she could directly or even tacitly sanction such an arrangement as a ridiculous absurdity, of the members were gone and others were going out at which would indicate something approaching to insanity on the part of her Government.

Whatever may be the present philanthropy of the Brithe lost arms, provisions, and ammunition, and had ish Government and her politicians generally as regards this bugbear of the Baltimore platform every day in the the negro race, and whatever efforts she has made and is year, like a Chinese bonze airing his ugly wooden idol, is making for the extinction of the slave trade and the aboli- a folly for which we can hardly account tion of slavery, the measure of emancipation in their colonies was originally forced upon them by the fanaticism that hunted with them three weeks, till his party rewas got up at home on the subject. The Ministry at the that it was a mistake resulting in no good, but, on the contrary, in great evil to the negroes themselves, and leading to most disastrous results as regards the colonies. and being of great injury to the mother country.

The facts, however, are, that she has paid twenty million pounds sterling to the owners in order to emancicollecting into a strong one for defence. They pate their slaves; she has given vast sums to other nations in consideration of treaty stipulations to abolish the trade : she has maintained squadrons at vast expense to suppress it; and she has, as well as the United States, declared it by statute to be piracy. Is it not then an absurwith a camp of these most dreaded Indians and most dity to suppose that she is now coming forward as the advocate and protector of its revival on a most extensive of "The Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto," scale, and with all its former harrors and sufferings ?

apprentice system, and the victims are not to be slaves critic says: for life, but are to be free after ten years service in Cuba. So far from this being any amelioration in the traffic, it brought back to him in the morning; all which was only adds to the atrocity of it, for it takes away one of Cuban master would be to extort, at the expense of the health and constitution and even of the life of the apten years of bondage. A large portion of them would undoubtedly perish under such a system before the expiration of the time, and the remainder would only survive to drag out a feeble and miserable existence, to say nothing of a system of false certificates of death and inter- During this session a bishop has been deposed, two dioterment in order to continue them as slaves for life.

> But, in addition to this, would not all the old systems of the wars, slaughters, massacres, forcible abduction and kidnapping of negroes, would of course be renewed, in order to furnish the slave marts of Africa with the required tisfactory to the friends of the Protestant Episcopal number of victims, together with all the horrors of the Church .- New York Courier. "middle passage." Is it possible for any one to believe that, with all her antecedents and present practice on the subject. Great Britain can possibly stand forth in the face of the world as the originator, abettor, and protector of the horrible traffic in this new and aggravated form? It is an absolute impossibility that she can think of thus exposing herself to the contempt and execration of the civilized world, nor do I see how any sane man can give credence to such a report on any thing short of actual and notorious practical facts in support of it.

> The connexion of the Union with the Administration ness of the country. The general tendency of the articles in the Union as regards foreign nations is to create un-States, until it might be supposed from its remarks that large newspaper, and in its fourth year too. almost every nation in the world was not only ready and willing, but was actually adopting measures for our injury or destruction, notwithstanding the uniform friendly feeling manifested towards us from all the Govern- publisher has issued an edition of Dr. Worcesten's Uniments of Europe.

wards us on the subject of Cuba I have but little doubt, and that both are determined that we shall not possess it, and that they will prevent it at any risk or cost, I have as received from the party, if not from the Administration, in power. Under this feeling on the part of those two Powers it may readily be believed that both of them, particularly Great Britian, may be anxious, and are even Cuba, which they will urge upon Spain, and probably offer large inducements to her to adopt; but nothing short of a public official declaration from Great Britain, followwith that island, and thus publicly avow her entry upon a career which she has herself declared in the most solemn manner to be PIRACY. Under the circumstances of the case it is not only improbable, but impossible.

If Spain thinks proper to adopt the apppentice system, or even to emancipate her slaves in Cuba, how far we might by authorized to interfere under the circumstances of the case would be a question of grave import. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States of this Union have abolished slavery, which formerly existed within their limits on the same footing as it now exists in South Carolina and Louisiana; and had Great Britain, France, or Spain, who then possessed slave colonies in our vicinity, interfered to prevent it as a dan-order for the church on the island. Before entering, the gerous example for their slaves, it is to be presumed we should have told them to mind their own business, and gave permission for any who had conscientious scruples we would manage our own as it best suited us. And now, if Maryland or Virginia, Georgia or Texas, thought it proper or advisable to pass laws for the gradual or immediate emancipation of their negroes, the entire nation, with an unprecedented unanimity, would consider it a just cause of war if Spain or any other Power should make tal discharge. The recent adoption of this primer in the an effort to prevent it. If, according to the reports on the army of the United States is a conclusive test of its many subject, the proposed plan is for the apprentice system to continue for fifty years, and the slaves to be emancipated only in the year 1900, it is hardly an object for us to trouble ourselves at present, as the American generation of that day, numbering at least one hundred millions of souls within the present limits of the Union, will be amply able to take care of their interests and to settle the ply able to take care of their interests and to settle the question according to the circumstances of the times, as they tide-water were 10,398,900 pounds; and in 1853 the armay then think it most proper and advantageous. All rivals have been 19,330,500 pounds-an increase of nearly the American people now require from their Government, so far as foreign nations are concerned, is, in the words of Mr. EVERETT, "twenty-five years of peace," of course peace without dishonor. AN AMERICAN.

> More of the Snow Storm .- At Hagerstown, Md., on Monday, snow fell to the depth of a foot. Such a snow to have occurred there in October before. At Frederick, several inches deep. At Winchester, Va., the snow was seven or eight inches deep. Not since October 4th, 1836, when it fell to the depth of twenty inches, has there been market will operate to check the construction of these

HOW THE SOFTS OF NEW YORK RESPON D TO

The New York Journal of Commerce (a p. per that favored the election of Gen. PIERCE, and which has ever been foremost in support of the compa omise measures) has the following significant article

THE EXITINORE PLATFORM .- The Evening Post thu spits" upon the Baltimore Platform, which the Administration prefess to take as their chart and pole-star. Yet ty as to the facts has been done by the Union upon its the same Evening Post is the leading organ in this city own authority, it is to be regretted that the Administra- of the factions which the Administration uphoids and abets, in opposition to the Conservatives or Hunkers who have always been consistent advocates of the Platform, as they were of its principles before they were shaped

> The rule laid down by Mr. GUTHERE—that of adherence ber, was not adopted by the Convention which nominated Mr. Pierce in such a manner as to give it any weight. It was not considered, it was not debated, it was not put to vote in such a way as to afford any indication of the forward at the very moment of adjournment, when many

> the door; it was not heard by half the people on the floor, and not voted for by half the rest. That any grown man, and in particular that Mr. GUTHRIE, who is a grown man, Intelligence has reached New Orleans that the Spanish

the two countries, which was at one time as much a topic ing, will sit down to a supper, make and listen to a of flibustiering appeals as the Africanization of Cuba is quantity of bad speeches, a large quantity of liquor will at present. By the way, on the latter subject we find the be drank, and next morning some of them will wish they following elegant telegraphic dispatch in the Tribune of had not done it. "The Union will blaze away again to-morrow on the

[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Thursday MR. POWELL'S PICTURE.—The London Art Journal for October speaks in the highest terms of Powell's picture

camp. There never was a more coltless mare's nest.

"The group of native Indians, the tents, river, eky, and other accessories are treated admirably; indeed the whole shows powerful execution, good observation, and branch of the public service. With this view we tory in which they missed a chance to steal a mule of the slave. Under such a system the great object of the can but congratulate Mr. Powell on his successful effort, and are happy to find the American Government holding forth inducements to native art and genius by honor and liberal payment."

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. -The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States adjourned finally on Wednesday afternoon, after an important and interesting session of three weeks. cesan bishops have been approved and consecrated, two new missionary bishops have been elected, and one new procuring slaves in Africa be necessarily renewed " All diocese has been added to the church. The important deliberations of the session have been conducted with an eminent degree of harmony, and with results highly sa-

terest was transacted. Charles B. Calvert, Esq., of far as Keszta was entitled to American protection we cor- less matters were more threatening. Prince George's county, was unanimously re-elected Pre- dially congratulate him upon having received it. The sident, with all the officers of last year, with the excep- cost of it here was certainly upon very cheap terms, after tion of a few changes to fill vacancies. Chauncey Brooks all the noise that was made. However, it will never do was elected Vice President for Baltimore city, in the to let such an occasion pass without an effort to make place of Judge Glenn, deceased; A. Somerville, for Cal- some political capital out of it, and we may look out for vert; Dr. Kennard, for Kent; Daniel Orrel, for Caroline; some grand demonstrations upon the arrival of Koszta, George R. Dennis, for Somerset; and E. G. Duvall, to make a here of him so far as to subserve such pur-

Expansion .- Among our exchanges we opened yesterday a large and handsomely printed paper bearing the title of the Lake Superior Journal. What an illustration to accommodate the tribes to be located; to furnish them | friendly and hostile feelings, by seizing upon and mag- of the rapid and vast spread of settlement on this virgin and supply the crying wants of our navy, and which will with sufficient provisions to maintain them until their nifying every vague report or actual occurrence, as indiplace it at an early date upon a footing in some degree own labor supplies their wants; to give them farming cating jealousy or actual hostile views against the United much an incognito as Lake Winnepeg, and it has now a Governmental union of all the provinces of British Ameri-

> charged on a London publisher, HENRY E. BOHN. This from which we make the following extract: versal and Critical Dictionary, with the original title page Lord Elgin to this country, whether he resume his gov-That Great Britain and France feel a jealousy to- and preface so mutilated as to make it appear that Wor- crument in Canada or not, is likely to lead to an imporcester's Dictionary has been compiled from Webster's ma- tant modification of the British Provinces in North Am says distinctly that he "is not aware of having taken a little. For this we are in a great measure, if not altogether, single word, or the definition of a single word, from Web- lative union. The idea was distinctly developed in Lord indebted to the filibustering movements in the United ster's Dictionary," is entirely suppressed in the London Durham's famous report; it was advocated long ago by States in connexion with the island, and, I am sorry to edition. We know not what object could be answered by add, to the tacit approbation which such movements have this fraudulent and most unjust and injurious proceeding on the part of Bohn ; but doubtless some one .- Bos. Trav.

The Albany Express says that the Hon. DANIEL D. BARNARD, late United States Minister to Berlin, is on his way home, after an absence of three years, and will promaking exertions to introduce the apprentice system into | bably reach New York on Saturday next in the steamer His family accompany him. Mr. B. has done as much as any diplomatic agent ever accredited to a foreign court from this country to maintain in their dignity, firmness, ed by action on her part, can induce a belief that she and intelligence the character of the United States and will or can assent to the revival of the African slave trade its institutions; and to faithfully represent and defend their interests, rights, and policy. We wish more men of his stamp were numbered among our diplomatists. Mr. BARNARD will be most heartily welcomed home to Albany by troops of his old friends who know and appreciate him. We are pleased to hear that his health has much improved. Extensive improvements are in progress upon fine mansion, recently occupied by Governor SEYMOUR as the Gubernatorial residence, and by Governor Hunt during the whole of his term.

Conscientious Soldiers .- There has been a general enthering of the United States troops destined for California at the castle on Governor's Island, in New York harbor. A few weeks since, one fine Sunday morning, the soldiers, numbering about four hundred, were musofficer in command courteously halted the regiment, and to leave the ranks. When the regiment again formed and proceeded on the march it was found to number fifteen, there being three hundred and eighty-five men who had scraples of conscience against entering the sanctuary! How many fish these absentees caught that forenoon we do not know; there were not probably fifteen among them who had conscientious scruples against baiting hook.—Springfield Republican.

AGRICULTURAL CHANGES AT THE WEST. - Instead of exorting corn to tide-water to the extent which they have one for the last four or five years, the farmers of the West are converting their grain into bacon and pork, by which operation they realize important advantages. 1851 there arrived at tide-water on the Hudson 6,487,540 bushels of corn. During the same number of weeks this year the arrivals have been 2,271,370 bushels—a falling 100 per cent. The arrivals of pork this year exceed those of 1851 by more than 100 per cent. These figures are instructive in an agricultural point of view, and evince wisdom in Western farmers.

RAILROADS IN IOWA .- We receive several lowa papers, and they are filled with projects for railroads through that beautiful and rapidly growing State. The great line from Fort Wayne to the mouth of the Platte river, in Nebraska Territory, is now the great project. The route is scourge promises to hold 60 miles in extent, and passes through some of the best lands in the great West. This is but one of the many market will operate to check the construction of these roads for the present; but the cheapness with which they can be constructed, and the vast agricultural resources of [Ohio State Journal.

MARTIN KOSZTA.

This individual is on his way to the United States. He has been the instrument, unconscious, and probably unwilling, of creating some little disturbance in the world. Probably far more has been said about him than, if he had owed his notoriety to his own endeavors, would ever have been talked over in cabinets, courts, or bar-rooms. His is one of those cases where greatness is do not evacuate the Principalities within fifteen thrust upon a man. And now that Austria has said her days hostilities will be commenced. The formal say, and Mr. Hulsemann has heard from Mr. Marcy, and declaration of war against Russia was posted up on Koszta is coming to the United States, it appears that all the mosques at Constantinople. The Turks will not at present cross the Danube. The Sultan has for is of themselves, are talking about piling up the agomy, making themselves ridiculous, and thrusting more grea tness upon this individual, by giving him a public recep tion. We should have thought that they would have been somewhat wiser from experience. The great examined in every point of view, and the conclusion to the Baltimore platform—is disgracefully illiberal of number of recipients of evations who have visited our unanimously arrived at is that war is inevitable.

The Baltimore platform, our readers will remem-share have done themselves no credit or us aither and Omer Pashs on the Oth instant for the Company of the Oth instant for the Other and Omer Pashs on the Other and O shores h ave done themselves no credit, or us either, and Omar Pasha on the 9th instant formally sumif this po or devil, whom we have rescued from an Aus- moned Gortschakoff to evacuate the Ottoman territrian prise a or gallows, should be received as a here, we tory within fifteen days, and, in anticipation of hosthink that the climax will have been capped. The spec- tilities, a levy of 150,000 Turkish troops had been opinions of the majority of the members; it was brought tacle will be a rich one when the gentleman, in a ba- ordered. The clergy had offered to place three rouche, draw a by four white horses, shall be received in hundred millions of piasters at the Sultan's disa speech from the Mayor of somewhere.

The distingu ished stranger can be congratulated upon his valiant thoug h unsuccessful conduct in the row with sword the Turks would perish in its support. the Greeks; upo a his great presence of mind when Americans were a triving to liberate him, exhibited by swearing that he was a Hungarian; and by several little | Turkish camps, and others were now on their way complimentary allus, one to things which he might have to Constantinople. The number of offers from Minister near the Mexican Government bad suspended done and did not do. Kozzta probably will reply in Poles and Hungarians to aid the Turkish Governdiplomatic relations, and had left the capital. The cause pretty much the same strain, and swear now that he is ment is incredible. was unknown. The fact, however, if it be as repre- an American, make a big flourish with an imagined engle, sented, does not indicate those familiar relations between and the crowd, after a due amount of parading and pranc-

This man-worship of a foreigner who happens to be distinguished or notorious is disgustize enough, and in the house of M. Kip, a Hungarian, but he could Africanization of Cuba. It is all a blatant fetch, to direct public attention from the intestine war in the Democratic graceful, and should be cried down from the start. What graceful, and should be cried down from the start. What honor can he expect for having received American protection abroad, when his own folly had much to do with putting him in the position to require it?

That our officers acted as they did, the case having eccurred, is a subject of national congratulation; but as Mazzini. Corn may be imported into the Papal painted recently in Paris, and which is soon to be placed for Koszta, he ought to be thankful for what he has rehis way to public confidence, and, as we are not un- the rest, who he was, and, delivering his horses and It is said, however, that it is to be conducted on the in the Capitol, in this city. In closing the notice the ceived already. However, we should not be surprised to hear of his being made a demi-god of. The fools are not all dead vet .- Baltimore Times.

We are told that Martin Koszta is on his way to this the privilege to last for five years. country. It is to be expected, of course, that he will be MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. - The annual meet. stances, but certainly nothing for Americans to make of Russia to arm against the Sultan. poses .- Richmond Whig.

UNION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

The telegraph a few days ago communicated the details of a report, which has obtained very general circula- 100s; pork 72s 6d a 85s; lard 58 a 60s; rice was in m ca is to take place soon. In the despatch it is styled a stocks quiet; sales of United States 6's, '68, at 110's a A Literary Fraud of the most serious character is federative union, but this must be a mistake. The London Spectator had a recent article upon this subject, vania 5's, 86; Maryland 5's, 96 a 97.

"An intimation has been thrown out that the return o terials. The passage in Worcester's preface, in which he rica; that the union having proved so successful between the two provinces of Canada it is to be extended by a union of all the provinces-not a federative, but a legis-Mr. Roebuck; it is popular among many of the more in telligent colonists, and is likely enough to have certain conveniences in practice. So much, however, would de pend upon the nature of the union, that we must see the olan before we can pronounce it desirable or otherwise.'

From this it will be seen that this rumor has a better Arctic, on which he was to embark on the 19th instant. the provincial journals, but they do not differ from those already communicated by telegraph.

"A union of the British Provinces in one legislative affairs, giving a collective and united aspect and community of feeling and action to what are now but disjointed. fragmentary, and unimportant colonies. The proceedings of such a legislative body would have over the United States an interest and importance which do not now attach to the doings of the separate Provincial Legislatures.

"The Canadian Parliament, since the union of Upper and Lower Canada, has already accomplished much good. It has undertaken a system of railroads whose magnitude excites astonishment even in the United States. The extent of country over which this Parliament exercises jurisdiction has given a higher tone of feeling and action to its members, and induced a statesmanship of a better order among the Provincial leaders. To legislate for a population of 1,800,000 souls is of far more importance than to legislate for half that number, and half the space of erritory they cover. So we may expect a union of all the British American colonies to increase this importance, and a complaint or remonstrance to the Home Government from the united body will possess a strength not likely to be disregarded. —North American.

SELF-ADJUSTING RAILROAD SWITCH.

Messrs. EDITORS: The Intelligencer of this morning contains an article from the Hartford Courant introducing to the public a new invention of a railroad switch, so arranged as to open and close by the pressure of the train upon the permanent rail. My attention was called to-day to a similar invention, the product of the ingenuity of Mr. HARRISON S. Bowen, a young citizen of the First Ward. Mr. B. has constructed a working model to illustrate his invention, which, as it may be the instrument in saving human life by the prevention of accidents on railroads, is well worthy the attention of the public. WASHINGTON, OCT. 25. H. N. EASBY.

EFFECTS OF THE VINE DISEASE IN GREECE .- Accounts of the 21st ultimo from Cephalonia inform us that the current crop of this year has been very short, and of a very inferior quality, throughout the islands and the continent of Greece. The beautiful island of Zante yielded only one-twentieth of her average crop-that is, five hundred thousand pounds of marketable fruit. This is the second year of this vine-disease visitation. Meanwhile the agricultural districts in which this luxury is raised are in the lowest ebb of poverty and indigence, and the out for many a year to come. Should this be the case, the sufferings of the people inhabiting that interesting part of the world, bound to the whole human family by the most sacred ties, must be beyond calculation. Considering the strictly agricultural habits of those people, and the entire absence of all other means of livelihood, we can scarcely hope that their condition will be any better than that of Ireland during the potato rot. Those who look up to Greece as the source of the noblest productions of the human mind cannot but sympathize with this deep affliction of her children. Boston Traveller.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Arabia has arrived at Halifax with London and Liverpool dates of October 15th. The following is the Telegraphic report of her news:

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The Sultan has given notice that if the Russians invited the combined fleets to Constantinople. The Black Sea is to be free for neutral flags.

A Paris correspondent writes that in private let-ters from Constantinople the Eastern question is posal. The Sultan tells the foreign Ambassadors that he desires to settle the difficulties peaceably, his extreme exh ibition of sense in going to Turkey; upon | but as his ancestors gained their empire by the

A number of English officers, mostly belonging to the India service, were moving between the

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe still expresses the belief that peace will be preserved.

The Emperor Napoleon is reported to have said on the 18th that if Russia did not yield war must be proceeded with.

The Paris Police had made search for Kossuth in

A letter from Turin says that the Piedmontese

Government had been requested not to admit M. Foresti, a naturalized American, as Consul for the States duty free till February next. RUSSIA.

The Emperor has authorized the free importation into Finland of all materials for equipping ships, The latest accounts leave the war question about in

lionized when he arrives. The citizens of New York will the same condition. We have Telegraphic reports from take care that that matter is attended to, inasmuch as Ha'ifax, however, which state that the Russians were in they never let an opportunity escape to get up a furor active motion. Gen. Luders had serived in camp, and over the arrival of any notorious character from foreign | the troops were put in metion up the river. Fifteen batparts. Koszta will furnish them with a capital subject talions of infantry and thirty pieces of artillery had. for a momentary ebullition of feeling and a grand display, marched through Bucharest. It was reported that Prince. after which he will be forgotten like some of his illustri- Gortschakoff had annexed the principalities, having formous predecessors, and the excitability of the New Yorkers ally notified the Hospodars that Prince Menschikoff would will settle down to wait for the next arrival of a subject in future administer the Russian Government. All the to Honize. A combination of circumstances has given Russian officials have left Constantinople. Thirty thounotoriety to Martin Koszta. He has been on American sand troops, under a French commander, had been sent seil once before, has been charged with aiding in pur- to the Bosnia frontier to watch the movements of Prince loining Hungarian regalia, and upon leaving our shores Daniel, of Montenegro, who was again arming. It was has been made prisoner by Austrian authorities; has also rumored that the Porte had appointed the Hungarian given origin to a most voluminous and meaningless docu- Generals Dembinski and Klapka to high commands. It ment from the pen of the Premier, as any other previ- was further rumored that the Shah of Persia, by the adously obscure individual might have done in like circum- vice of the British Minister, had rejected the overtures

ing of the Maryland Agricultural Society was held at themselves fools over, as they have the reputation of The Queen had returned to London. The Ministers had Baltimore on Friday evening, and much business of in- doing whenever such an opportunity is presented. So all reassembled. Parliament would not be convoked un-

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 15 .- Under the favorable advices per Arctic all grades of cotton, except inferior, have advanced ld. The sales of the week reached 27 200 bales which speculators took 3,500 and exporters 3,250 bales. The quotations were: Fair Orleans 63d, middling 53d a 53d; fair Mobile 63d, middling 53d; fair upland 63d, middling 53d a 53d. Stock 753,000 bales.

Breadstuffs had recovered from the recent decline, and

prices were tending upwards. Flour and wheat active. Corn quiet. The quotations were: White wheat 9s 8d a. 10s 2d, red 9s 7d. Western canal flour 33s 6d, Ohio 34s 6d a 35s. White corn 41s, yellow 40s 6d.

Provisions were in good LONDON, OCTOBER 15 .- The rate of interest is un-

OLD BOOKS IN LONDON. " Last advices from America tell us that the Library o Congress, so lately damaged by the fire at Washington, has been re-opened. We notice this as showing with what care and readiness our cousins on the western shores of the great waters look to literary interests. In our rambles through the book-shops of London we have lately found innumerable traces of American activity in the book-buying line. All the good editions of old books are rising in value; within these dozen years memoirs and collections of the contemporary literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in this country have advanced in price from 30 to 100 per cent. Partly, no doubt, this advance arises from the fact of greater attention being paid to foundation than rumors generally have. We find the de- historical matters; the day when a Minister of the Crown tails of the report which is in circulation mentioned in might confess, as in the anecdote told by Mr. Macaulay, that he had never heard of "Empson and Dudley" being past. But the rise has been occasioned chiefly by the growth of a large demand for such books in America. Congress has an agent in London, who has his quarters at Charing Parliament would be a very important move in American | Cross, and his commission is to the book-stalls of London streets. We could tell the story of many a literary treasure which has found its way, sometimes at the price of 'an old song,' into this officer's hands, and thence into the libraries of the United States. He is always on the spot; he has a liberal discretion in his purchases, and he never throws away a good thing for lack of power or

> The Vermont Colonization Society held its thirty-fourth anniversary at Montpelier on the 20th instant. This was the first State Colonization Society ever formed, and, in spite of past opposition, has never suspended action. There was a large concourse of people present. Rev. Dr. Wheeler, of Burlington, presided; and Rev. K. Converse, the Secretary of the society, read a very able report. From the Treasurer's report it appears that \$1,253 have been paid into the treasury, the most of which has been paid over to the American and the African Colonization Societies. About \$122,000 have this year been received from all sources by the above-named societies

appreciation. With such agencies at its service, we need

not feel surprise that accidental losses of literary trea-

sure, whether by fire or by flood, are speedily repaired in

the United States .- London Athence

SELF-ADJUSTING SWITCH .- We have been much pleased with an inspection of a self-adjusting railway switch, invented by Mr. J. Wilson, of North Maine street, in this city. The switch is so constructed as to open by the pressure of the advancing cars on the rails, and to close by its own spring as soon as they have passed, thus doing away with the services of a switch tender. It is very ingenious and simple, and we advise all those who are inte rested in the construction of railroads to examine it. [Hartford Courant.

A WOMAN AT THE BAR .- The Cleveland Plaindealer says that Mrs. EMNA R. Con has been pursuing a course of legal studies, for the purpose of qualifying herself for the practice of that profession. What jury could withstand the eloquence of such a pleader?

EXHIBITION OF FOWLS.

All persons interested in this popular and important subject will bear in mind that the exhibition will commence on Thursday next, at Clagett & Dodson's rooms. Contributors will please prepare neat and portable cages for the birds, and label the same with the name of the species and by whom contributed; also, to mark upon the same whether for sale or not. It may be well to repeat that the exhibition will em-

brace hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea-fowls, pea-fowls, pheasants, quails, game of any kind: in fine, any variety of wild or domesticated birds, rabbits, and guinea-Jos. L. SMITH. Secretary, will be in attendance to re

ceive and enter the contributions, and it is desirable that they should be in as early as possible, either the evening before or early in the morning. Further particulars in

before or early in the hadden charles G. PAGE, advertisements next week. Chairman Exec. Committee Hort. Association.